

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00
Six months.....3.00
Three months.....1.50
Any three days except Sunday—one year.....2.00
Sunday with Magazine.....2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75
Sunday Magazine.....1.25
BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—\$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.
Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
DOMESTIC POSTAGE.....PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents
Thirty pages.....5 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Boil. Kinloch.
Counting-Room.....Main 508 A 675
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 168 A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

Vol. 95.....No. 61

CIRCULATION DURING JULY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, today only swears, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	110,100	17.....	115,100
2.....	110,100	18.....	115,500
3.....	110,100	19.....	117,000
4.....	110,100	20.....	117,000
5.....	110,100	21.....	115,500
6.....	110,100	22.....	115,500
7.....	110,100	23.....	116,000
8.....	110,100	24.....	115,500
9.....	110,100	25.....	115,500
10.....	110,100	26.....	112,400
11.....	110,100	27.....	112,400
12.....	110,100	28.....	114,800
13.....	110,100	29.....	115,500
14.....	110,100	30.....	116,100
15.....	110,100	31.....	116,200
16.....	110,100		
17.....	114,080		
Total for the month.....	3,614,540		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	82,288		
Net number distributed.....	3,532,252		
Average daily distribution.....	113,943		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 7.90 per cent.

W. B. Carr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of July, 1902.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 26, 1903.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

PURGE THE ORGANIZATION.

As the case now stands, the Republican organization in this city stands openly accused by its own members of those things which have been recognized as its chief weaknesses during the past few years. An effort is being made to clean out the organization by removing from power those elements which have rendered themselves notorious by combining in a conspiracy to sell the party.

A slate-making subcommittee of the Republican City Committee has entered into a written contract with Les Meriwether and his friends to deliver practically all of the local nominations to the Public Ownership party. This subcommittee has the privilege of naming the judges and clerks of a direct nominating primary, which has been called as a part of the deal.

Of course the better element of Republicans object. They can see nothing of political morality in this sort of game. They have apparently secured the co-operation of State Chairman Atkins in their efforts to sift the matter to the bottom. A minority in the City Committee has prepared serious charges against the majority.

There are times when fusion is excusable. At best it entails a division of office which in the end works weakness to every element concerned. At its worst, as in the present scheme, opportunities for political corruption are seized with an avidity which astounds.

Republican National Committee Chairman Kerens, by the terms of an agreement reached in the offices of the Missouri Pacific May 23, succeeded in preventing a nomination for United States Senator in the Jefferson City convention. With the aid of Colonel Bill Phelps, professional lobbyist, he immediately began a campaign to secure friendly legislative nominees in Republican and close counties. How well he has succeeded may be judged from the fact that instructions have been given for no other man except in Democratic counties.

To capture the St. Louis nominees was the next problem. Bill Phelps was called on again. He brought about "harmony" between Meriwether and Kerens. A direct primary was ordered. A slate-making committee was named, which was not according to the laws of honest politics.

Nominees for the Supreme Court running on an issue of fair elections are supposed to profit by the "extremely previous" fusion deal, which a fraudulent primary would complete.

The people will await developments. The State Committee will meet to-day to take final action. It has the power to reorganize the City Committee. If it fails to do so, the people will have but one judgment, and that will mean the continued disrepute of the party organization.

INCREASED VALUES IN ST. LOUIS.

In the fact that the assessed valuation of real estate, personal property, street railway, bridge and telegraph and telephone properties in St. Louis this year reaches a total of \$418,044,475, an increase of \$23,321,771 over last year, there is found convincing proof of a prosperity which has vastly enhanced local values.

The local and State Boards of Equalization have evidently fully realized this truth and honestly performed their duty in the premises. The result is a showing which speaks eloquently of St. Louis's material development and cannot but attract general attention.

Coming at a time when the city's unrivaled showing in the world of commerce and industry and when the record of surpassing activity in its building operations are alike being widely commented upon, the

tax assessment of 1902 fits in consistently with these truths of progress and growth.

The further fact that such an increase in assessed values means a notable increase in city and State revenues should prove particularly gratifying. Especially is this fact of grateful import to St. Louis, engaged in the costly work of municipal improvement necessitated by the World's Fair. The existing situation is such as to justify the sincerest satisfaction on the part of all whose civic loyalty makes them desirous of the fullest good for their city.

LOBSTER LEADERSHIP'S BUNGLING.

Republican managers in Missouri must accept the blame when their national party leaders next November inquire about increased Democratic majorities in both counties and cities. The people of the State are exasperated at the persistent slanders of the Republican campaign and the malice demonstrated by the constant refusal of the Republican newspapers to admit any part of the truth of recorded history. Exasperation will appear in votes.

Both of the daily organs in St. Louis have within two days repeated several times the question: "If school certificates are State bonds, why adopt a constitutional amendment for the purpose of confirming them?"

Putting aside the attempts at humor with which they adorn this interrogatory, and coming to the substance of an issue which is by no means one for frivolous treatment, The Republic asks Republican voters to think a moment on the dishonesty of the argument advanced by the organs as party shibboleth.

The constitutional amendment would confirm the validity of the school bonds, but only as an incident of the main purpose. This amendment is brought before the people because the ordinary State bonds are about to be paid off and retired to the last cent.

Being State bonds of full validity under the Constitution, the school bonds must be paid off and retired unless some new constitutional provision is made for their continuance; and the tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars must be regularly collected until they are paid off and retired.

In other words, the constitutional amendment is before the people because the school certificates are State bonds, about to demand payment; the amendment is not before the people to make State bonds out of the certificates.

It does confirm the school bonds, or certificates, but only as confirmation and reiteration of what already exists and has existed since the change from United States bonds to State bonds under the previous constitutional amendment. The Globe-Democrat, by the way, used to bitterly deny that this previous amendment was ever adopted—an example of the shameless falsehoods with which the organs have attacked Missouri's School Fund policy.

If the school certificates were not a valid part of the State bonded debt there would be no need of a constitutional amendment. Missouri could then do as Illinois and Ohio do. The State could carry the amount simply as a "permanent and irreducible debt" to the schools. But that is not Missouri's way. The Constitution compelled the investment of the fund in bonds; and in bonds it remains invested. Unless the Constitution is amended the bonds must now be paid off and retired.

These "despicable and degraded" Republican organs are in a tangle.

One day they claim that the School Fund has been "looted" because the certificates are not bonds. When proof is submitted to show that the certificates are bonds they ask why a constitutional amendment should be adopted to confirm bonds.

They claim that the School Fund is "gone"; yet they propose to distribute this "gone" fund to the counties. The inconsistency of being able to distribute \$4,000,000 to the schools when nothing remains in the fund does not appear to their financial "expert" perceptions.

The organs applaud the nomination of Whybark and Higbee—both of whom supported and still support the School Fund policy—but berate Democrats as robbers of the schools.

Through the organs the Republican party is making a holy show of itself and is arousing resentment among the voters to a degree not often witnessed. The national managers of that party will next winter again characterize the Missouri spokesmen as the "d-d-outfit" in the country. The organs are destroying what little standing the party leadership had in this State.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

Just what legal authority a political committee possesses is not yet fixed for all circumstances, but both horse sense and law declare that a subordinate committee may be checked by a State committee, and reorganized if necessary, when it attempts to exceed its legitimate powers to the detriment of party interests.

Undoubtedly the Republican City Committee has gone beyond its powers by making definite agreements with Meriwether, a self-styled Democrat, and J. H. Cook, a Third party official, for a division of nominations. The committee has undertaken to do what only a convention has a right to do. In order to execute the agreements the committee must control the primaries and convention. It is notoriously preparing to make a farce of each.

The same set of gangsters operate the Congressional Committee in the Twelfth District. They are it is reported and believed, ready to help James Butler, in case that worthy again secures the Democratic nomination, in exchange for a Butlerite secret support of the combine city ticket.

All this is treason to party interests and party organization.

Democrats might prefer to see Kalbfell's faction carry out its programme and perpetuate its ascendancy over the Republican machine. The independent vote, with a large body of strong Republicans, will make Democratic local success probable as long as the old crowd dominates Republican conventions.

But intelligent Democrats place St. Louis above the mere election of party tickets.

It is hoped that both parties may be rid of the fixers, bootleggers, sandbaggers and grafters who have disgraced city politics in the past. These gentry operate under the wing of party organization and they can be driven out of business by party organization.

The Democrats have pretty well reduced their grafters and bootleggers to subjection. The Republicans can do the same thing if the present City Committee is once broken up. Good citizens hope that to-day will see something done.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Republican organs, commenting upon the party nominations for Congress in the Second and Fourth districts, announce that the nominees will conduct a vigorous campaign "with excellent prospects of success."

As the normal Democratic majority in the Second District is over 6,000 and in the Fourth over 2,500, it is a fair guess that Republican futures of the nominees could be bought at a reasonable discount. When the ballots are counted in November it will be found that Congressmen Rucker and Cochran are elected by majorities just as large or larger than two years ago.

It may be asked with reason what duties devolve upon the Republican nominees for Congress in these and other Democratic districts. Rarely, indeed, do they make a vigorous campaign. The nominating

conventions are usually tame affairs. They are run by one or the other of the factional machines.

If these nominees expect to do anything other than make post-office recommendations, it has not been discovered. The favorite trick is for one of the factional leaders to name a weak man who can be absolutely controlled when Federal patronage is being distributed. Good campaigners are not wanted.

As matters now stand the probability of a Republican nominee for Congress being elected in any of the Democratic districts would be displeasing to the factional leaders. Messrs. Bartholdt and Joy give enough trouble. Their interference with what the State Chairman and National Committeeman have deemed their own particular prerogatives is one of the disquieting aspects of Republican politics. The less Republican congressional nominees do to help their election the better for the pro-distributors. Nominees in the Second and Fourth districts doubtless appreciate this fact.

NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Houston Post, seems to occupy almost as advantageous a position for enjoyment of the spectacle of Republican factional fighting in its territory as that which has brought great amusement for years past to the Republic in St. Louis.

In a recent issue the Post called attention to the fact that Louisiana has about the same brand of harmony in the ranks of her Republicans as has Texas. The rough-and-tumble Republican "scrapping" in the Pelican State had become so uproarious that the Post felt it was about time to rebuke the fighters. "Roosevelt," the Post says, "wants Republicans in every State who will fight for the machine, and not for the people. The idea of a Republican so far forgetting himself."

If, however, our Texas contemporary and fellow-Democrat desires to see the real thing in the line of Republican factional warfare, it should turn its eyes to Missouri. This Missouri "outfit" is hard at it right now, hammer and tongs, tomahawk and scalping knife, lock, stock and barrel. The consequent rough house is the roughest ever. We urge our contemporary, and, indeed, the whole civilized world, to contemplate the spectacle. Its like is not possible anywhere else on earth.

Both the Globe and Star eagerly publish Ed Butler's circular declaring his loyal devotion to straight Democratic tickets. They evidently regard Butler's denial of complicity with Republican conspirators as a valuable campaign document. Maybe it is. Anyhow, nobody looks upon the letter as of value per se. The Republic ardently commends the Globe's comment that "Butler's object, as heretofore, is to benefit himself and all parties lock alike to him when this requisite is met." On that exhaustively correct theory it may be accepted as certain that Butler is flirting with Kerens, Phelps and Meriwether. They are all old friends and are playing his kind of game.

According to the Globe-Democrat, the Kerens tail is trying to wag the Republican dog, but the Star maintains that it's the Republican tail trying to wag the Kerens dog. Well, at any rate, they'll soon be opportunity for a post-mortem examination which shall settle the anatomical question at issue.

RECENT COMMENT.

Summary of the Illinois Situation.

Outlook.

Impetuous need of civil service regulations for State institutions, with prohibition of the assessment of employees, is demonstrated anew by recent developments in Illinois. The Chicago Tribune made charges of mismanagement against the hospital for the insane at Kankakee, the managers of which had given birth to illegitimate children. The public demand for an investigation was rather grudgingly complied with. The investigation, at the hands of the State Board of Charities, although not conducted very satisfactorily, did develop positive proof that all the hospital employees were obliged to pay monthly \$5 per cent of their salaries to the State Republican Committee. The money going to the State Republican Committee. In the State institutions, it has since developed, the assessment is sometimes taken out before the salary is paid over to the employee. The investigation did not disclose the paterfamilias of the children born to the two women patients. It did, however, indicate careless management in the institution, chiefly in the methods of making appointments. The disclosures as to the assessment of employees have called forth widespread protest from citizens generally, and from influential Republicans, including United States Senators Culom and Mason.

Evolution of the Laundry.

Everybody's Magazine for September.

One of the best examples of the transition of a household occupation from home to factory—using factory in its technical sense—is shown in the evolution of the modern laundry. Established primarily by man for man, they have since become the chief of domestic life. Well, it includes a large amount of family washing. Steam, and more recently, electricity, have been used for the motor power, and the number of persons employed is constantly decreasing. The first steam laundry was put up in 1833. To-day there are thousands of them all over the world. New York has its 200 Chinese laundries, and yet supports 60 others, and Chicago has over 500 steam laundries.

The making of laundry machinery is now an industry of importance. In 1890 there was not a piece of laundry machinery in the world. To-day the sales each year amount to millions of dollars. From the washboard, wringer, iron and clothesline have been evolved the cylinder washers—in which the clothes are rotated in hot soap suds—in the extractors—in which the clothes are dried by having the water drawn out by the centrifugal force—the mangle and other ironing machines; while in the drying-room the patent equipment with spring hooks and bars saves time and labor.

St. Louis, the Most American City.

Earl W. Mayo in September Address.

While Chicago has boasted of being the most American of American cities, the title fits St. Louis far more accurately. There are plenty of reasons why this should be the case, why St. Louis should represent a fair mean between the gay hospitality of New Orleans and the cold reserve of Boston, why it should offer in effective combination the stability of New York and the pushful enterprise distinctive of the West. Many causes have combined to make the city which is the most nearly of all the great cities of the Union in the geographical center of the country also the most representative of the various characteristics which go to make up the modern Twentieth-century, energetic, successful American. No other city can so logically lay claim to the title. Chicago is nondescript; New York, semi-European; Philadelphia, distinctly provincial; San Francisco, broadly Western; New Orleans, decidedly Gallic, and so on. But who shall characterize the East? St. Louis represents a composite average of them all. By the natural logic of the country's development, St. Louis has marked the meeting and commingling of North and South, East and West, as has no other American city.

Significance of the Coal Strike.

The World's Work for September.

But the fact of importance that stands out larger than all the miners' formulated grievances, than all the statements in the mine-owners' explanation, than the easy-going attitude of the public which cared too little about it all acts of violence were committed—the large fact is that a summer-long campaign has been carried on by this large labor union, in a time of prosperity, for the general tactical purpose of gaining a position of greater union-power. It is a more deliberate, and, therefore, more significant part of the general war between organized labor and organized ownership than a hundred sharply provoked strikes would be. It has a bigger social meaning than many strikes might have that provoked greater violence and aroused public indignation. It is the union against the combination, in a deliberate, well-planned, long contest, and, as always, the easy and busy public pays the cost of the war.

CONFEDERATE MAIDS OF HONOR.



FOUR PROMINENT YOUNG LADIES OF WARRENSBURG, MO., who will represent the M. M. Parsons Camp at the Missouri Confederate reunion at St. Joseph September 2.

STREET RAILWAY BILL IS IN HOUSE AGAIN.

Makes Its Third Appearance and Causes the Usual Excitement in Combine Ranks.

GOES TO SECOND READING.

Motion to Reject Is Lost by a Close Vote—Oberbeck Is Sponsor for the New Bill.

Bearing a new title, the street railway regulation bill, that was twice killed by the House of Delegates, began a third "fare well appearance" last evening in the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly. As on former occasions its appearance created an uproar.

This time the measure was introduced by Mr. Oberbeck. Combine leaders tried to coax and compel Speaker pro tem Koen to declare it out of order, because, according to special rules, no measure can originate more than once in one session in each branch of the Municipal Assembly. But Mr. Koen was incorrigible, stating that, though much time would be consumed, it would not be fair to miss Mr. Kelly's "usual little speech."

Kelly delivered several "little speeches," and the minority members succeeded in defeating a motion for rejecting the bill and preventing it from proceeding to its second reading. The motion to "throw out this bill" was lost, as not enough combine members were present to support Messrs. Troll, Cronin and Sweeney.

Objections to allowing the bill to take the regular course were entered by Mr. Denny, who said it was not different from the bills that had been killed.

"Troll, and don't let it go to a second reading," said Cronin.

"Second the motion," Cronin chanted, gleefully.

Here Mr. Kelly spoke at some length, while Sweeney and other Delegates hummed the air of popular melodies, keeping "time" by tapping their lead pencils on the desks. Kelly's "little speech" drifted from the bill into a debate with Sweeney about the old posse comitatus bill.

DELEGATES INDULGE IN DIALOGUE.

Mr. Denny insisted on having the title of the bill read again. He declared the bill was submitted by the committee, and he asked for recognition. Mr. Oberbeck submitted a statement from the City Counselor that the bill could be again introduced.

"Troll, 'There's a motion before the house, Mr. Speaker."

Sweeney and Cronin: "Oh, let Kelly talk. Please let 'Cholly' deliver another little speech. Do Mr. Speaker."

Kelly: "You claim this bill is the same as the others. Well, you might as well tell me that claim to a druggist. He gets a prescription to-day that is the same as one he received last week. He says that this has been green in it and the last didn't."

Sweeney, Cronin and Gazzo: "Ha, ha, ha."

Cronin: "Listen to the dilatory tactics, will you? Cholly, you must have caught a glimpse of a Koli-tect. Don't you know what that is? Ha, ha. Study the dictionary. Get wise."

Mr. Gazzo said no bill would be of value.

SHELBY COUNTY VETERANS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Windsor, Ill., Aug. 29.—About 1600 persons attended the annual reunion of the Shelby County Veterans' Association and the annual harvest picnic here yesterday. Bands, glee clubs, gun club contests, a baseball game and a balloon ascension furnished the amusements.

Leg Broken in Smashup.

A Broadway car collided with a wagon team in charge of James Barthold, a farmer of Florissant, Mo., this evening at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Barthold was hurled to the ground, sustaining a broken leg.

GOV. DAVIS AND MYERS MEET.

Arkansas gubernatorial candidates debate at Arkadelphia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Arkadelphia, Ark., Aug. 29.—Governor Davis and Harry H. Myers, Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, spoke to a large audience here this evening. Myers spoke first and made a strong appeal to the voters to cut loose from party ties and elect the man who would best represent the people.

Gov. Davis then spoke, charging an abuse of the pardoning power and wholesale removal of appointees who were not his supporters. He also referred to his "unhappy war on Senator Jones." Senator Jones is very popular here.

Governor Myers' reply was largely in defense of his administration. He said Myers had been a tool of Clayton and would do his bidding.

THINKS HE SAW BOY "GEORGE."

Rejected Woman Immigrant is Now Admitted to America.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 29.—United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe to-day rendered a decision in which he admitted to this country as an American citizen Maria Burgo, a woman previously declared by the Commissioner of Immigration to be an undesirable immigrant and ordered deported.

The judge's decision is a considerable decision in that it will now be impossible to exclude from this country undesirable woman immigrants, no matter how flagrant the cause may be, providing they can find some one who is willing to marry them by a civil contract or, in other words, who can be effected without the contracting parties seeing each other.

Maria had been barred owing to a disease of the eye from which she was suffering. She married a man, who had been an American citizen, and then demanded that she be allowed to land.

YOUTH SAID HE WAS RUNNING AWAY FROM HORSE TRADERS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Flat River, Mo., Aug. 29.—J. L. Fitch, a resident insurance agent, returned to-day from a trip in the country and reports having met the boy George, who was thought to have been murdered near De Soto, on the Valley Mines road, a week ago yesterday.

While Mr. Fitch was riding through the country near De Soto last Saturday, he was approached by a boy carrying a sack full of clothes. The boy said his name was George and that he was running away from some horse traders, who had beaten him.

According to the boy's story, on last Thursday evening Fulkerson beat him in to unconsciousness, and when he awoke he was lying by the roadside, several miles from the camp. After regaining consciousness, he started to walk toward Kennett, getting his meals at the farmhouses. Mr. Fitch, at the time he met the boy, knew nothing of the supposed murder. There is little doubt that the boy he met is the one who was supposed to have been murdered.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

TRUST IN GOD AND DO THE RIGHT.

BY McLEOD.

Norman McLeod was born in Campbelltown, Scotland, in 1812, and died in 1872. He was graduated at Glasgow College in 1831, and later at the divinity school in Edinburgh. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance.

From 1840 until his death he was editor of various periodicals of a religious character, and wrote several books of the same class. In 1851 he assumed a pastorate in Glasgow, where he accomplished a great deal in ameliorating the hard conditions of the laboring man. In 1851 he was appointed chaplain to the Queen, who expressed admiration for his sermons in her published journal, and placed two beautiful windows in his memory in Craigh Church.

OURAGE, brother! do not stumble.
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Though the road be long and dreary,
And the goal be out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong or weary;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Fly all forms of guilty passion,
Fiends can look like angels bright;
Heed no custom, school or fashion;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Simple rule and surest guiding,
Inward peace and shining light,
Star upon our path abiding—
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,